

STOP WORK AS BLOW TO MEXICAN CHURCH

R. S. SHAFER
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6-19-26

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

LABOR leaders who make a business of catering to the wishes of employers at the expense of the rank and file of the trade unions may suffer pains in the region of the conscience, but it must be admitted that things being what they are, it is a mighty sensitive conscience that will continue to bother one who commands a salary running into several thousand dollars a year, plus travelling expenses, even for trips to the continent of Europe.

A LOCAL labor sheet is responsible for the news that two of the most accomplished specimens of the tribe baptized by the late Daniel De Leon as "labor lieutenants" of capitalism sailed for England on July 17. They will represent the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor at the next meeting of the British Trade Union Congress which is scheduled to be held on September 7. There are many individuals in the British trade union movement that will feel quite happy in the company of this unsavory pair. J. H. Thomas, Privy Councillor to His Majesty the King, for instance.

If you have difficulty in making ends meet don't blame anybody or anything but yourself. Had you been on the job instead of amusing yourself, you might have watched the stock market during the week and perhaps Mr. Durant of General Motors, would not have all the gravy. That gentleman is reported to have over \$1,500,000 on the rise in motor shares in a few days. Who said there is no opportunity left for an ambitious person to make good?

MR. Durant's activities on the stock exchange, which added one million and a half to his bank account did not add one hundredth part of a penny to the value of the several automobile companies merged in his corporation. But the wage slaves who turn out the machines and create the values on which Durant and his fellow gamblers batten, could not save as much money as Durant won in one week. If they lived to be as old as Methuselah, isn't this the best of all possible systems?

THERE are riots in Korea, a country held by Japan against the wishes of the population. Pacifists who expect capitalist powers to disarm are naive in the extreme. How could Japan hold Korea without a large army? How could Great Britain hold India, and Egypt and her other colonies and slave states? America is tolerated in the Philippines and France in Morocco and Syria because of their military and naval power. And those powers will never relinquish their grip on profit-producing colonies until those that are held in slavery kick them out. This is one instance where the sword or the bayonet is mightier than the pen.

WE hate to appear super-critical of the church and its supporters, but we cannot help commenting on the almost daily reports of murders, rapes, burglaries and other crimes committed by churchmen, particularly the type that seem to take religion most seriously. We have mentioned the cases of the Rev. Norton of Texas and Rev. Aimee Semple McPerson of California recently. Norton killed a man and Aimee ran away with a married radio operator.

ALL for the sake of the lord. Now we have the arrest of a wealthy lady in New Jersey who is charged with having murdered her parson husband a few years ago, in a fit of jealousy inspired by the clergyman's illicit relations with his pretty chorister. We shall turn to some cleaner and less gruesome subject.

THERE are three investigations going on now in Chicago. One of conditions in the county jail, another the famous slush fund investigation and still another into vote stealing at the polls during the recent primary elections. There is not a single Communist involved in any of those unsavory probes. All the star actors are capitalists. They expose each other as grafters, yet should a national holiday occur in the midst of the investigations, the known corruptionists who are on the defensive and the unknown corruptionists who are investigating them would join in urging the masses to rally around the flag and be loyal to the "greatest country under the sun."

HALF MILLION SPENT TO GET TOGA FOR SMITH

Commerce Commission Head Utilities Favorite

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

The financial thermometer almost registered one million slush dollars, used to corrupt the by no means incorruptible great American voter of Illinois in the recent primaries when the senate committee investigating boodle, illegitimately distributed adjourned at the close of yesterday morning's session, to meet again on next Tuesday.

After Allen F. Moore, Frank L. Smith's manager stepped off the witness stand, tabulators placed the total sum spent in the primaries, uncovered to date, at \$955,032. Of this the winning candidate used about half a million.

He Came Clean.
This was Moore's second appearance on the stand. He had previously refused to divulge the names of two mysterious donors who had jointly contributed \$50,000 to Smith's campaign chest. He did not wish to embarrass the gentlemen. It developed that there were good political reasons for the secrecy.

One large contribution, \$25,000, was from Congressman Ira C. Copley, of Aurora, Illinois, millionaire head of several public utility corporations and another of \$20,000 from Clement Studebaker, head of the automobile concern of that name.

The Utility Darling.
Moore told the committee that he consulted Smith about revealing the names of all contributors and the latter advised him to use his own judgment. Which he did.

This makes a total of \$152,000 that Smith has received from contributors interested in public utilities. Smith is chairman of the Illinois commerce commission.

Spent Almost \$500,000.
James A. White, United States marshal for eastern Illinois, testified that he spent considerable money for McKinley and paid workers from \$5 to \$15 according to the influence of the individual.

The amount spent by Smith in securing the G. O. P. nomination is now known to be \$475,000.

Copley gave his \$25,000 contribution to Smith for the same reasons Cunningham of Philadelphia, dropped a \$50,000 bundle of notes in Vane's campaign treasury. Just friendship! That's all.

Money Easily Gotten.
As for the \$20,000 donated by Studebaker, the automobile man, it was given (Continued on page 2)

WHAT THE SLUSH FUND INVESTIGATION HAS REVEALED TO DATE

What the slush fund investigation into corruption during the Illinois primaries has accomplished so far, can be summed up as follows:

1. That the gigantic sum of \$1,000,000 was spent by Senators McKinley and Frank L. Smith, for the G. O. P. nomination.
2. That McKinley, public utilities magnate spent almost half a million out of his own pocket in his futile effort to win the nomination.
3. That Samuel Insull, multi-millionaire utility baron, contributed almost \$200,000 to the campaign funds of McKinley and Smith, republicans, and George E. Brennan, democrat.
4. That a working alliance exists in Cook county between the Barrett-Crowe faction of the republican party and the democrat party under Brennan.
5. That a republican leader in Western Illinois paid \$6,000 to an influential leader of foreign-born citizens in return for the endorsement of Frank L. Smith.
6. That Palmer Anderson, United States marshal for Chicago, engaged the McQueeney detective agency to supply him with special deputy marshalls for use at the polls on primary day at the request of the Deane group.

SUPPORT CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

THE Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, having considered the decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, makes the following declaration:

The Fourteenth Congress of our brother party, the All-Union Communist Party, considered the problems of Communist reconstruction of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics with a Leninist spirit and with Leninist thoroughness and decided on a correct policy for the development of a socialist economic system in the Soviet Union. The opposition, everwholly defeated at this congress, merely voiced an unwholesome pessimism arising out of its loss of confidence in the revolutionary perseverance, tenacity and optimism of the industrial proletariat. This pessimism was expressed in un-Leninist and leftist phrases culminating in prophecies of the "dire fate of the revolution."

THE parties organized in the Communist International, and our American Party among them, had hoped that in spite of its mistakes, the opposition, and its leader, Comrade Zinoviev, would at least preserve the indispensable Bolshevik discipline and accept the judgment of the party, and apply itself to the task of executing the decisions of the fourteenth congress of the All-Union Communist Party.

This hope was not well founded. The opposition proceeded to organize against the Central Committee and against the decisions of the fourteenth congress. The organization of a faction within a Communist Party, at all times a dangerous act, becomes treasonable in a country where the Communist Party has led the proletariat to power and where dissension in the party becomes the center of hope for all enemies of the proletariat.

TO preserve the unity of the All-Union Communist Party and to secure the unhampered execution of the policies of the party, the Central Committee thru its plenary session, was forced to take strong disciplinary measures. The removal of Comrade Zinoviev from the Politbureau and the exclusion of the candidate member, Comrade Lashevitch from the Central Committee, decided upon the plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, was fully justified by their breaches of discipline. These measures were necessary to secure and cement the unity and revolutionary efficiency of our brother party, and to prevent the spreading of un-Leninist theories within the party; the measures taken will strengthen the Central Committee in its struggle against the liquidation of Leninism by Trotskyism thru the oppositional alliance between Zinoviev and Trotsky; and, finally, they will strengthen the All-Union Communist Party in its Leninist leadership of the Communist International.

THE rapid disintegration of capitalism in Europe confronts our International with tremendous tasks. The unity and Leninist purity of the Communist International is the only guarantee for the proletariat, that these tasks will be met and victory will be achieved. Flirtation by the opposition within the All-Union Communist Party with left and right deviations alike, such as Urbahns in Germany, Souvarine in France, at best an unprincipled step suggested by factional aims, became under these conditions an act endangering the very revolution itself. The measures taken by the plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party against the opposition are therefore a step saving as much the unity and Leninist integrity of the Communist International as the unity and Leninist integrity of our brother party, the All-Union Communist Party.

THE Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party greets the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party in full solidarity with its measures against an opposition which threatened by its activities not only the unity but also the revolutionary achievements of the advanced guard of the Russian and world proletariat.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY,
C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

BUKHARIN WINS UNANIMOUS VOTE OF LENINGRAD COMMUNISTS FOR THE PARTY'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)
By JOHN PEPPER.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 30.—In reporting to the Leningrad organization of the All-Union Communist Party on the subject of the resolutions adopted by the recent meeting of the plenum of the Central Committee of the party, Nicolai Bukharin emphasized the lack of foundation of the assertions of the opposition that industry in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is falling behind the development of agriculture and that private capital in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics represents a menace to the building of socialism.

Bukharin proves, on the basis of the growth of labor wages of the workers in the general national income, that industry is overtaking agriculture. The gross income of private capital is estimated at approximately four

CAL'S THREAT ROUSES ANGER OF FRENCHMEN

Poincare Taxes Poor; Raises Deputies' Pay

BULLETIN

PARIS, July 30.—Adoption of Premier Poincare's financial project was practically assured this afternoon when the chamber, by a vote of 350 to 201, decided not to allow any deputy to submit an amendment to the project. Discussion of the project will begin in the chamber tomorrow morning.

PARIS, July 30.—Coinciding with the fall of the franc to 42 to the dollar, the French newspapers are again opening attack on the financial imperialism of the United States.

Much indignation is expressed at the bumptiousness of President Coolidge in demanding that France must "denounce the attitude of certain of her citizens who oppose the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement and immediately ratify the debt accord or the senate will refuse to revise it except on more stringent terms."

Recent Impudence.

This is regarded as an unprecedented lecturing of the French nation by a foreign dignitary, comparable only to the kaiser in his days of power.

L'Avenir prints the statements of Walter Berry, who is president of the American chamber of commerce in France, in which it is said, "It is not by threatening to impose more rigorous conditions that France's legitimate scruples can be overcome."

More Inflation.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France reveals that more inflation has been resorted to, with 1,000,000,000 more paper francs placed in circulation during the week, making the total of paper money in circulation fifty-six billion and twenty-one million francs or \$1,340,091,900.

The finance committee of the chamber of deputies after a difficult session of two days, has finally approved the financial program of Poincare, but against much opposition. The vote stood 19 for and 13 against with one abstention. The Communists and socialists voted against.

Lay Tax Load on Poor.

The program is to be submitted with a favorable recommendation to the chamber on Saturday. But its passage promises to be the cause of bitter struggle which may later come to a movement among the people, as it takes off much of the income tax from the rich and lays heavier burdens on the poor.

A storm is likely to brew out not only among the workers of the cities, whose necessities of life are greatly increased, but also among the great mass of French peasantry, whose resentment to government taxes is traditional and colored with blood, but who for the first time are to feel the hand of government demanding more taxes on agricultural profits.

Raise Politicians' Salaries.

These are factors of certain trouble, taken together with the fact that in the face of cries for economy from the lips of Poincare himself, he proposes that the salaries of the members of parliament be almost doubled by a raise from 27,000 francs to 45,000 francs, or from \$675 to \$1,125.

ST. LOUIS JUDGE EVICTS NEGROES FROM APARTMENT

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—Negro families living in the apartments at 4515-19 Cote Brillante avenue were instructed by Judge Calhoun to vacate. The landlord's plea was that she rented the apartments to these families not knowing that the landlords owning the houses in that district had signed a petition not to rent out apartments to Negroes and to keep the district "restricted white."

This is the first of ten suits to be settled. It is likely that more families will be evicted in a short time.

Fight Catholic Boycott With Traffic Tie-up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, July 30.—The power of organized labor will be felt in Mexico tomorrow when a suspension of all traffic from sunrise until 2 p. m. in the afternoon takes place in accordance with a decree issued today by the Mexican Federation of Labor.

The suspension will occur at the same time that 100,000 workers demonstrate their solidarity against the catholic church in Mexico City by parading the streets of the capital and declaring their support of the government in its struggle against the attempt of the catholic church to enforce an economic boycott.

Orders have been issued to the police from the office of the attorney general to disarm all catholics thru-out Mexico. This followed rumors of secret night meetings and gatherings of groups thought to be the beginning of organized resistance to the government.

Leave Churches at Midnight.

Today catholic dignitaries and ordinary priests are holding masses at intervals of thirty minutes during the day, and at midnight the churches will be abandoned by the clergy and turned over to lay committees, providing the government does not place municipal committees in charge of them.

Government Ready.

The government in the meantime is holding its hand. No action will be taken with regard to the pastoral letter issued by the bishop and it has not been made clear whether the government intends to take over the churches. The government, however, is preparing to meet any attempt at resistance. The regulations prohibiting the carrying of arms is being strictly enforced. Prominent catholics, it is understood, are being watched by government agents.

Revolt in Guerrero.

A report is current that the central government has ordered federal troops to proceed to the state of Guerrero where three military generals have revolted. Their agitation is directly due, it is said, to the religious controversy.

Committees of Rich.

Committees are being formed around every church to care for the priests, when they abandon their charges. It is significant that these committees are composed exclusively of wealthy people, mostly land owners who have pledged money during the crisis.

Severe Thunderstorm.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. V., July 30.—One man was killed, the St. Matheus Lutheran church was destroyed by fire, and scores of persons received minor injuries in a severe electrical storm at Granite Falls, N. C.

THE BRITISH COAL STRIKERS SEND DELEGATION TO TOUR UNITED STATES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 30.—A delegation from the Miners' Federation of Great Britain will sail Saturday to the United States to appeal to the American trade unions for funds and support of the fight of the British miners against lower wages and the longer work day. The announcement is made by A. J. Cook, secretary of the federation.

The delegation, which will arrive on the Berengaria, will tour the whole of the United States under the auspices and as the guests of the United Mine Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor.

The executive committee of the British miners' union, in preparation for the conference of delegates yesterday met and considered the reports from all the mining districts of the country. It was shown that there is a uniform determination to continue the struggle against the government's attempt to break the strike by its passage of the longer work day law. The miners being resolute on this in spite of their suffering from the long struggle since May 1.

With this in mind, the executive committee passed a resolution recommending to the delegate conference that meets today, that the union refuse to consider any proposals carrying a lengthening of the work day, but only to allow discussion with the bosses on the question of wages.

The executive also advised the delegate conference to adopt the proposals for settlement formulated recently by the churchmen.

It is learned that Ben Tillet, Arthur A. Purcell and Ellen Wilkinson, together with four representatives of the British Miners' Federation, make up the delegation.

\$5

WILL RENEW—OR GIVE YOU A NEW
SUBSCRIPTION FOR ONE YEAR

THESE OFFERS GOOD ONLY
TO AUGUST 15

GET A COPY OF "RED CARTOONS"
Autographed by Robert Minor
and Fred Ellis

\$1

WITH THE STAFF

Being Things From Here and There Which Have Inspired Us to Folly or Frenzy

THE BUCOLIC BIBLE.

LOS ANGELES.—Deputy District Attorney Ryan discloses evidence that Almes Temple McPherson and Kenneth Ormiston occupied a cottage at Carmel-by-the-Sea for ten days, leaving behind in a hurried departure much incriminating evidence, including a bible.—News Item.

I'm a lonesome little bible now;
Nobody looks at me
Since my readers flew the coop and left
The cottage by the sea.

Kenneth read of Lot's fair daughters
And the wife of Potiphar,
Who so interested holy men
They came from near and far.
Though I have no funny pictures
They appreciated me
When I told them naughty stories
In the cottage by the sea.

What's attractive in Hearst picture sheets
I never yet could see;
Neither why I'm left so lonely in
The cottage by the sea.

SCRIPTURES SIMPLIFIED FOR SIMPERING SADIE

CHAPTER VIII.

(Being the story of Jesus as a ladies' man, as told in the gospel of Saint Bruce).

Men followed him, and the leaders of men have very often been physically strong. But women worshipped him. This is significant.

The names of women constitute a very large proportion of the list of his close friends. There were Mary and Martha, two gentle maiden ladies who lived outside Jerusalem; there was Joanna, a rich woman, the wife of one of Herod's stewards. Good women.

The other sort of women came into contact with him, too—women of less fortunate experience and reputation—whose illusions regarding men were gone, whose eyes saw piercingly. The men who have been women's men in the finest sense, have been the vital, conquering figures of history.

Magazine Romance

Across panes grayness spread.
Birds in tree-tops grew restless.
Far away a valiant rooster challenged—insolent youth, bugling the faint-hearted to a revival of courage. Marvelously the east responded.—From Good House-keeping, which neglected to add that about that time the alarm clock also responded.

Now You Tell One

—DOUBLE DOSE—

"I supported Colonel Smith as a matter of principle." — Robert E. Crouce.

"It's refreshing to find a man with such sentiments." — Senator Reed.

SMITH AGENT PAID \$6,000 FOR ILLINOIS FOREIGN-BORN VOTE SLUSH FUND WITNESS TESTIFIES

The first trace of corruption in the \$1,000,000 Illinois senatorial primary was unearthed by the senate slush fund committee when Timothy P. McCarthy, an East St. Louis newspaperman, charged the endorsement of Frank L. Smith for the republican senatorial nomination by the Foreign Voters' League of Illinois was "bought" for a \$6,000 consideration.

Sold Foreign-Born Vote.

The deal was arranged, McCarthy testified under oath, by Charles Sendry, head of the Foreign Voters' League and John J. Faulkner, Smith's campaign manager in southwestern Illinois, at a banquet in East St. Louis, a few days before the primary.

McCarthy charged Sendry offered to sell the league's endorsement for the \$6,000 and that the next day, Sendry gave out the league's endorsement of Smith.

Introduced Sendry.

McCarthy, a political writer on the East St. Louis News-Review and the St. Louis Times, said he took Sendry to the banquet to meet Faulkner at the request of a friend named Andrew Hunt. The banquet was held in Groves Hall in East St. Louis, he added.

"I met a man there, who was introduced to me as Faulkner and two attorneys, one named Ames from Chicago," McCarthy testified. "Faulkner and Ames talked with us about getting the Foreign Voters' League to endorse Smith as the republican candidate for the senate."

"Sendry told him that it could be arranged for a consideration."

"What was that consideration?" Senator Reed, democrat of Missouri, chairman, inquired.

"\$6,000," McCarthy replied. "Sendry claimed he controlled 125,000 votes in Illinois. He then held a secret conference with the Chicago attorney, and another man. They stepped out to a side room and when they came back, the banquet broke up."

"The following day, Sendry came to my office in East St. Louis and told me he had a story to give. I turned him over to a reporter and it was an endorsement of Smith as the senatorial candidate. Our paper and another East St. Louis paper carried

the endorsement of Smith by the Foreign Voters' League."

Reed carried McCarthy back over the story time and again. He wanted to know all about the banquet.

"The lawyer, Ames, said his object in being in East St. Louis was to urge Sendry to endorse Smith," McCarthy declared. "Sendry balked. He said he was a democrat. He then remarked he would for a cash consideration."

Had to Divide Up.

Sendry went into detail first about how he had to distribute the money among leaders of the different nationalities. He named seven nationalities, including Bohemians, Polish, Bulgarians, Slavians and some others.

"Was that money to go to the organization or to the leaders?"

"To the leaders."

"Did Sendry tell you he got the money?"

"No, but he showed me \$2,800 the next morning in cash."

"Where was that?"

"At my office."

Sendry Was Cynical.

"What did he say when he showed you the money?"

"He smiled and said: 'We endorsed Smith, Irwin and Duval.'"

"How did he carry the money?"

"He had it wrapped in a copy of our newspaper with a rubber band around it."

"Was this meeting in a soft drink place?" Reed inquired.

"No," McCarthy replied. He drew another laugh by adding:

"Frankly, they served the ice and you had to bring the rest."

Some N. Y. Unions Secure Settlements

(Continued from page 1)

don't stay away from the Fruhauf's shop and stop picketing, we'll fill you full of lead." The men arrested are Frank Garafolo, Vincent Garafolo and Vincent Scivillo.

Hat Workers Return.

The 850 hat frame workers who struck last week returned to work with a partial victory. They won their demand that employers not work at the bench with workers, that the minimum wage scale be increased 20 percent, but their demand for unemployment insurance has been held in abeyance one year on the employers' request.

Employers say that the year will show no unemployment insurance necessary. The agreement is for three years, but may be modified yearly. The "impartial chairman" continues for the industry.

I. F. G. Settlement Goes Slowly.

Only five additional settlements were concluded yesterday by the cloakmakers' joint board with independent garment manufacturers, bringing the total settlements to date to 25. Union officials declared yesterday that they are forced to slow down progress of settlements because they are finding that manufacturers, generally credited with working exclusively for the trade, are also having work done thru jobbers who have no responsibility to the union.

The union yesterday was forced to cancel one settlement made since Monday when it was discovered that the manufacturer made it a practice of turning over a good deal of his work to a jobber.

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

FUR BOSSES HIRE GANGSTERS TO SLUG STRIKERS

The Chicago Fur Manufacturer's in a letter to its members inform them that a squad of gangsters hired by the association to harass pickets and organizers of Local 45 Chicago Fur Workers Union is at their disposal at all times.

The bosses are told that at the slightest indication of "trouble" at their shops they should immediately get in touch with the association's slugs and they will receive immediate aid.

Place Squad in Operation.

A copy of the letter follows:

"Dear Member:

"The Manufacturers' Association in conjunction with the Employers' Association have placed in operation a squad car, which has been patrolling the market for the past week."

"The purpose of this squad car is to make investigations in the market and to afford you immediate protection from any violence. However, some of the members have mistaken the men in our squad for the wrecking crew of the union, and hesitate to permit them to enter their shops."

"Our squad are provided with credentials and identification which you will easily recognize, so in event that they approach you, insist upon seeing their credentials and then give them the information they may be seeking."

"Be very careful, however, that you do not permit any group of men to come into your shop until you know who they are, because as soon as this announcement has been sent out to you, the union may attempt to impersonate our squad to get into your shop."

Ready To Beat Pickets.

"In the event of the slightest trouble in or around your shops from pickets, union slugs, or other strange people, immediately phone Randolph 2300, the Employers' Association, and you shall receive immediate aid."

"In face of the union's claims that the majority of our association shops have signed up, we wish to flatly state that we have had a large increase in membership since our last meeting, and hundreds of independent union shops are striking with us in a body."

"The union is already wavering which is but one of the many signs of victory for the fair working principles we have set out to attain."

"You will be notified of a meeting in the near future."

"Yours for a 44-hour week,
"Chicago Fur Manufacturers' Association, Robert Staedter, President."

Fire Destroys Beach Resort.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 29.—The Ocean View Hotel, a moving picture house and a block of boardwalk concessions were destroyed by fire of unknown origin at Pablo Beach, bathing resort about 25 miles from here. Damage will total approximately \$300,000.

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(Continued from page 1)

on to Moore after he told the auto magnate, whom he met at the banquet, that the treasury was rather low. How those lads can dispose of cash!

A feature of last Thursday's afternoon session was the appearance of Palmer Anderson, United States marshal for this district. Anderson supported McKinley in the primaries.

The Denney group, that had charge of McKinley's campaign in Cook county, asked the marshal to supply a sufficient number of deputy marshals to guard the polls on primary day owing to the activities of gangsters and vote robbers.

The marshal referred the request to Attorney General Sargent, who advised "no action" as the department had no authority to authorize the appointments. A second telegram from the marshal authorized the appointment of 500 special deputies, at the rate of \$5 each on primary day.

Recruited From Detective Agency. The marshal lost no time. He got in touch with the McQueeney Detective Agency, called an investigating agency, and secured the protectors of the sacred ballot from that worthy source.

But no sooner were the deputies sworn in and \$400 expended for deputy marshals than Sargent reversed himself, leaving the marshal holding the bills. McKinley was no piker, however. His managers, Green and Roy West came across to the tune of over \$1,000.

"So you are not out of pocket" remarked Reed icily.

"No" replied the marshal.

Has a Thirsty Look.

How long the investigation will last or how thoro it will be is not yet determined, or if so, is not public knowledge. There are rumors that the anti-saloon league will be drawn into the probe. The league endorsed both McKinley and Smith, the Smith does not look like a dry. He hails from Dwight where the famous Keeley Institute is located. A completely dry state would hurt the town's business considerably. But perhaps bootleg whiskey brings better results than the old pre-war stuff.

The investigation has not yet touched the use of gunmen on election days. It is doubtful if it wants to.

Bukharin Wins the Unanimous Vote of the Leningrad Communists

(Continued from page 1)

the opposition for the raising of prices of the products of industry, Bukharin emphasizes that the basic problem lies, not in the increase of prices, but in the decrease of prices on the basis of a rationalization of economy. Bukharin points out that the increased trust of the middle and poor peasants in the Soviet government and the Communist Party is the result of the invigoration of the Soviets, the reduction of taxes, the assurance of revolutionary legality, etc.

The activity of the city and rural bourgeoisie is growing; the party is, however, undertaking in good time the necessary measures. The most essential fact is that the socialistic elements of economy are growing and becoming stronger at a much more rapid rate than are the private capitalistic elements of economy.

The slogan of the opposition brings into question the party organization—the freedom of factions. The opposition has practically joined together all of the anti-party groups that were condemned by the party in recent years. Under cover of left phrases the leaders of the opposition in reality step upon the same platform with the right semi-menshevik elements striving for the liquidation of the Communist International, to open wide the doors of the Soviet Union to foreign capital and to establish an "S. R." parliamentary democracy in place of the proletarian dictatorship.

On questions of the international labor movement the opposition, rejecting the estimation of the present world economic-political situation as a phase of the temporary stabilization of capitalism, practically revises the tactics of the united front in suggesting the withdrawal of the delegation of the trade unions of the Soviet Union from the Anglo-Russian committee.

The ideological sources of the opposition are: doubt of the possibility of building of socialism in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and distrust of the forces of the working class. The leaders of the opposition do not notice that they are generals without an army.

A vigorous discussion was opened by speakers who demanded a merciless condemnation of every attempt at violation of party unity and called for unanimous support of the central committee. The meeting unanimously, with 3,000 votes, adopted the resolution for the unity of the party against factionalism and illegal groups, and for iron Bolshevik discipline.

Five dollars will renew your sub for a year, if you send it in before August 15.

The Army of Landless, Homeless Farmers Is Growing Ever Greater

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THERE are two tendencies very clearly manifesting themselves in that cluster of states in the northern part of the Mississippi Valley known as the "wheat belt" and the "corn belt." They are:

First: The so-called "progressives" continue to make their peace with the "regulars" in the capitalist parties.

Second: The purchasing power of the farmer continues to drop and the number of tenant farmers is on the increase.

This condition has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns. It may be well to do so again.

Not only LaFollette, in Wisconsin, but also Brookhart, in Iowa, have been forced back into the republic fold. Both will receive the support, also it may be half-hearted, of the regulars in this fall's campaign. LaFollette is not himself a candidate for re-election, but he is open in his support of Governor Blaine, who is slated for Senator Lenroot's seat.

Senator LaFollette is the quietest member of the senate slush fund committee now investigating campaign expenditures, especially the flow of corruption money turned loose on behalf of republican candidates. The late LaFollette fought "Newberryism," but the son just "lets the world go by" as he hears testimony telling of millions spent for the corruption of the voters. Some of the same forces that are backing Colonel Frank L. Smith, in Illinois, lend sustenance to his political machine in Wisconsin.

All this does not help the farmer who, according to reports just issued by the department of agriculture, is facing a drop in the purchasing power of his products to the lowest level since December, 1924. That is an official report issued by the U. S. government. It says:

"The general level of farm prices dropped from 139 to 135 per cent of the pre-war level from June 15 to July 15."

"The department's index of purchasing power of farm products is placed at 87 for June, the same as in May, the 1909-14 five-year period being used as a base of 100."

"Thus, the general average of purchasing power of farm products in June was 13 per cent below that in the five-year pre-war period, with a four-point drop in the farm price index for July. If non-agricultural prices remain at the June level, the July purchasing power of farm products may be as low as 85, the lowest point since December, 1924."

These are facts that explain the growth of discontent among the

farmers. They also explain the growing farm tenantry that even Arthur Evans, the political writer of the Chicago Tribune has discovered in middle western states. In Nebraska tenantry has increased from 43 to 46.3 per cent in five years; in Iowa from 41.7 to 44.7 per cent; in South Dakota from 35 to 41.5 per cent; and in North Dakota from 35.6 to 34.4 per cent. The same figures also hold good for Illinois and Kansas.

Where farmers formerly owned their own land, they now work the land for others. These farmers are continually complaining against being submerged into a landless, American peasant class.

This does not mean that there are no profits in farming. The profits taken by the bankers and the food speculators, the absentee landlords, who may live thousands of miles away in some other land or on some other continent, or the retired farmer who has gone to the neighboring city to end his days in an idle, parasite life.

All these leeches are continually clamoring for the riches coming from the land. They are united in worsening the conditions of the actual farm workers. Bankruptcies among land-holding farmers mean real estate "bargains" for them, and an opportunity to increase their holdings. Pauperization on the one hand with growing riches on the other.

"Excellent bargains" are found under the auctioneer's hammer by "the haves" as new recruits are driven into the ranks of "the have nots."

The above figures show that in those states where the land is cheap, as in the Dakotas, there the percentage of increase in tenantry is the largest. Cheap land is no protection for the farm worker. The "free land" is gone. All that is left is for the farm worker to toil with the soil, wherever he can get permission, to produce wealth, most of which will be stolen by the owning class.

The fact that the "progressive" politicians are joining with the conservatives, while actual farm conditions are getting worse, provides the best soil for the growth of independent political action.

Another fact is the increasing industrialization of these farm states, resulting in the growth of a city proletariat with much of it recruited from the land.

Here is the basis for the Labor Party movement that is spreading over these states where wave the corn and wheat, from Wisconsin and Illinois west to the Pacific coast.

The return of LaFollette, Brookhart and others to the old capitalist fold is the signal for greater masses than ever of those who toil to join in their own class party to fight for their class interests against all their class enemies.

"I AM READY TO DEFY ANOTHER INJUNCTION," DECLARES VICTORIA CIESLAKIEWICZ AS SHE LEAVES JAIL

"The I am no longer working at the trade, I am ready to go out whenever another strike is called and do over again what I did in the last strike," declared Mrs. Victoria Cieslakiewicz as she left Cook County jail yesterday afternoon after serving a 60-day sentence for defying "injunction" Judge Dennis E. Sullivan's anti-picketing edict during the 1924 International Ladies' Garment Workers' strike.

Mrs. Cieslakiewicz left four small

children to go to serve her jail sentence. One of her children is a young girl that is crippled and needed constant care. During the stay of this fighter for better conditions in the county jail the joint board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union cared for her children.

Tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, John Gottlieb and Mrs. Sophie Rudell (Sophie Young) will end their sentences.

WEISBORD AND BORAH DISCUSS PASSAIC STRIKE

Senator Hears Strikers' Terms of Settlement

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic textile workers' strike for a living wage, had an interview with Senator Borah on the situation in Passaic and the terms of settlement which the strikers will accept. Weisbord was accompanied by two other members of the United Front Committee—Frank Giacomini and Gustav Deak—who are familiar with the history of the six months' struggle.

Borah to See Bosses.

Borah declined to issue any statement on the interview, beyond saying that he was to see Col. Johnson, manager of the Botany Worsted Mills, leader of the bosses, the next day. He had talked with Johnson over the long distance telephone, and Johnson had assured him that since he, Johnson, was to be in Washington he would call on Borah and talk things over.

With matters in this balance, Weisbord and his associates did not make public their terms of proposed settlement, but stayed in the city to await developments.

Tariff Revision Fight.

When Borah first became interested in a tentative way, in the long-drawn-out contest between the underpaid mill workers and the tariff fattened mill owners in Passaic, he asked why the strikers had not been brought into the American Federation of Labor. The strikers explained, thru their emissaries, that they had tried to get into the federation—in every way they could think of, but had been rejected because they were strikers. The American Federation of Labor executive council and the executives of the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, would not approve their coming in, in a mass of 16,000 fighters, until after their fight with the Passaic bosses was over.

Relief Work Continues.

General skepticism among onlookers in the early stages of the strike, as to the ability of the United Front Committee to secure funds to keep the battle going, has disappeared. Following the recent issuance of a warning by President Green of the American Federation of Labor against Communist leadership in Passaic and against the giving of funds to radicals, many bodies affiliated with the federation have subscribed generous sums. One district of Green's own organization—the United Mine Workers—has donated thousands of dollars. Administration of strike funds in the feeding of strikers' families has been well organized, and there is no present prospect that the strikers can be starved into surrender.

This persistence in staying in the fight, unbroken and unafraid, has helped the standing of the Passaic strikers with the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor. There now appears a possibility, at least, that the leadership of the federation will change its attitude and will decide to enlist these fighters while they still are unbeaten and uncowed.

MAX BEDACHT SPEAKS TONIGHT FOR Y. W. L.

Max Bedacht, who has just returned from the Soviet Union, will speak at the big send-off arranged by Section 4, Chicago Young Workers (Communist) League, to the district school students tonight at Freiheit hall, 3209 W. Roosevelt road.

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New York Left Wing

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JAPAN SWEETLY TOLERANT WITH ASIATIC PARLEY

Chinese Claim Japan Can Afford It

(Special to The Daily Worker)
TOKIO, July 30.—The antics of the Japanese imperialists are both amusing and informative. Thru their delegate to the International Labor Office they got that body to call a pan-Asiatic congress at Nagasaki, Japan, on August 1. The British got their lackey Indian delegate to join in the motion.

The Chinese nationalists have recently denounced the congress as a maneuver of imperialism, chiefly that of Japan, to create a new organ to oppose the liberation movement of exploited colonial and subject peoples.

Will "Tolerate" Themselves.
The Japanese are now trying to offset this broadside by an artful propaganda. Newspaper men gathering for the congress are told that Japan, usually so vigilant in suppressing all movements expressing "dangerous thoughts," will "tolerate" the congress.

Again it is said that, "The police do not suspect the motives of the conference." Indeed, they should not, as besides the fifty Japanese delegates from capitalist political parties, and educational and social circles, there are a great number of the most prominent imperialist spokesmen attending as "counselors" who are said qualified to give "wise and conservative advice." Among these are some Japanese generals, admirals and barons.

Japanese Flood Takes Toll of Hundred Lives

TOKIO, July 30.—More than a hundred persons were drowned at Tochio, Niigata prefecture, according to dispatches received here today. Many others are missing and the casualties are expected to mount when a complete check has been made.

Raging waters submerged more than a hundred houses, a mile of railway line has been washed out and the city is completely cut off from communication with the outside world. Marooned citizens are megaphoning across the river for assistance.

Neighboring villages have been flooded by swollen mountain streams and additional casualties are probable, according to word received here.

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EXPLOSION OF GAS TANK IN AUTO PLANT KILLS 3 WORKERS; 5 ARE MISSING

TORONTO, Ont., July 30.—Three persons are dead and five are missing as the result of the explosion of a gasoline tank at the plant of the General Motors Corporation here today. A portion of the plant was destroyed by the blast. Searchers are probing the ruins for more bodies.

FRENCH EXPORTS TO U. S. GROWING AS FRANC FALLS

Iron and Steel Nearly Doubles Volume

PARIS, July 30.—American business men trying to sell American goods on a dollar basis are facing severe losses. Six American offices have cut down their staffs, and a dozen more are thinking of it if the franc continues to fall.

But though the American trade with France is bad, French commerce with America is decidedly benefited. French iron and steel firms have increased their exports to the United States nearly 75 per cent during the last three months, and so extensive have become one firm's business that a large warehouse has been opened in the New York district.

French Metals in U. S.
French iron and steel is finding a good market in Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and other cities. In the case of cast iron, the French undersell American firms in the American market by a \$12 a ton margin. Last year the total exports of iron and steel to America was valued at 13,700,000 francs. This year it will reach nearly 30,000,000, and more if the franc declines. General exports to America will show an increase of at least a billion francs.

American firms doing business in France are now inserting a clause in contracts providing for gold payments.

Poincare and Herriot Unite Against the Left

After getting a vote of confidence against interpellations, Poincare proposed his financial program, which briefly stated is:

1. An increase of governmental decrees on the tax on such articles as tobacco and matches.
2. A slight increase in taxation on light drinks.
3. A 30 per cent increase on state railroad fares.
4. An increase in the automobile tax at the rate of 360 francs increase per horsepower.
5. Rates of canal interport transportation will be doubled.
6. A general tax of 2 per cent for business turnovers.
7. An export tax of 1.30 per cent. Instead of the former sliding scale of taxation, and also a 12 per cent tax on export of luxury articles.
8. Revision of import duties.
9. A 50 per cent increase of taxation on dividends.
10. An extraordinary tax of 7 per cent on sales.
11. A sliding scale will be used in determining inheritance taxes, which will range from 25 to 40 per cent.
12. A 50 per cent increase on business profits up to 50,000 francs and above that a 15 per cent tax.
13. Agricultural profits taxes will be doubled.
14. A 12 per cent tax, instead of 7 per cent, will be made on salaries above 40,000 francs.

The income tax will be reduced from 60 per cent to 30 per cent.

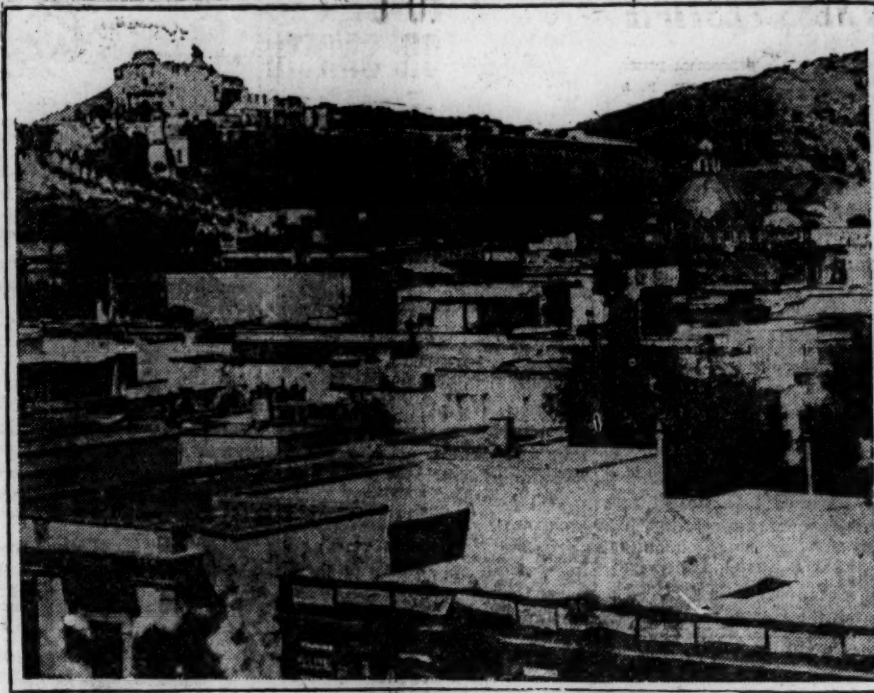
"Locarno Spirit" Troubled.

PARIS, July 30.—While it is said that, of course, Poincare does not intend to be impolite, it is also clear that the famous "spirit of Locarno" has its limits with Raymond Poincare. He is, for example, completely opposed to the evacuation of the Rhineland, and a stout upholder of the revenge policy of the Versailles treaty.

In addition, Poincare presages new trouble for the league of nations, which has plenty as it is. The question of council seats will find Poincare opposed to admitting Germany without admitting some other France can control. Poland and Spain threaten to withdraw. The "Locarno spirit" is in trouble.

Get an autographed copy of Robert Cartoons by Fred Eilla and Red Minor.

Clergy Plays on Superstitions of Masses to Regain Its Former Position of Political Power in Mexico



Here is a view of the famous basilica at Guadalupe near Mexico City which has been made a national shrine by the catholic church. The church is seen on the hill top and Mexico's faithful were exhorted to make a pilgrimage to the shrine of the virgin as a protest against the government's regulations governing education in Mexico. The labor movement has taken up the struggle and is combating the superstitious grip of the church on the masses built up by centuries of priest rule.

SEVERE CRISIS ROCKS ITALIAN FASCIST STATE

Deep Going Financial Difficulty Rife

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, July 23 (By Mail).—The diplomatic correspondent of the London Daily Herald sums up the present situation in Italy as follows:

"The French financial crisis has caught the public eye, because of its theatrical qualities. But the Italian economic crisis is at bottom a far more serious one. For in Italy it is not only the government's finance, but the whole economic system which is in a bad way."

Stop Boasting.
"The loud boasting about the prosperity which fascism has conferred on the country have died away. The great Neronic schemes for rebuilding Rome in marble have been quietly pigeonholed."

"Even Mussolini's sabre has ceased to rattle. Fascism is no longer truculent; it is anxious, with an anxiety already bordering on panic."

The Falling Lira.
"For day by day the lira falls, and the cost of living rises. Fascism has already forced the standard of living of the workers so low that it is already below the economic fodder basis. To lower it still further would be, from the most cold-blooded capitalist standpoint, uneconomical."

"The government issues daily decrees, as panicky as they are ineffective. And the press becomes daily a little more hysterical."

The Duce Scared.
"The great Fiat company has been driven to borrow ten million dollars in New York, not for expansion, but to tide over immediate difficulties. And one may be sure that the loan has been given on no easy terms. Fascist Italy is in the hands of the money-lenders."

"It is not surprising that, in face of an economic situation which must produce universal discontent and resentment against the government, and in face of the fierce factional quarrel inside the fascist party, Mussolini should have hastily ordered the postponement of the municipal elections."

"Even with all the terrorist apparatus of fascism at his command he dare not face the polls."

AKRON CENTRAL LABOR UNION AIDS PASSAIC

AKRON, Ohio, July 30.—The Central Labor Union joined the great rank and file of the American Federation of Labor in declaring its opposition to the criticism of the struggle carried on by the Passaic strikers for a union and a living wage.

Following a vote to give the floor to several girl strikers from the Passaic front, the president of the Central Labor Union introduced the strikers with the following remarks:

Will Stand by Strikers.
"We have all had correspondence from the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor calling the Passaic strike an outlaw strike. I want to say this—and you may be surprised to hear me say it—that I cannot pay any attention to such a declaration."

"The United Front Committee is made up of struggling toilers revolting against terrible conditions, and as long as there is such a class war going on I mean to stand by the strikers."

Look Over These PRIZES



for Worker Correspondence

Offered to workers sending in stories and news this week—winners to be announced in the issue of Friday, August 6.

1—"Left Wing Unionism," by David J. Saposs. A new study of radical tactics and policies in the American trade unions. A storehouse of invaluable information in a splendid cloth-bound edition.

2—"A Moscow Diary," by Anna Porter. A record of vivid impressions gathered by the author on a recent visit to Soviet Russia. A cloth-bound edition.

3—"Class Collaboration—How to Fight It," by Bertram D. Wolfe. A new booklet in the Little Red Library, just off the press—

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Super-Highway Is Planned Between Milwaukee and Chicago

Five Wisconsin and Illinois county heads have agreed to a plan calling for the construction of a 200 foot super-highway between Chicago and Milwaukee. The route has not been finally decided on yet but it is expected that it follow the line of Wisconsin Highway No. 57. Four traffic lanes will be provided. Where the 200-foot width will not be possible a minimum of 160 feet will be employed.

Ohio Labor Meet Favors Modification of Volstead Dry Act

AKRON, Ohio, July 30.—The Ohio Federation of Labor at its convention here adopted a resolution favoring the modification of the Volstead dry act.

Mine Workers Caught in Explosion of Gas

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 30.—A 28-year-old mine tracklayer, Harold Nyren, is dead and another tracklayer, Anthony Popovich, 31, is critically injured as a result of a gas explosion at Dorrence colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Four other workers hurt by the explosion are in a serious condition. The explosion occurred in the Ross vein, about 1,000 feet below the surface.

'RED LETTER' FORGER TAKEN ON RUSS TRAIN

Captured Trying to Cross Border

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, July 30.—Another dramatic incident in the astonishing story of "Red Letter" forgeries is reported from Moscow.

Serge Druzhelovsky, the ables of all the forgers of "Communist documents," has been arrested while trying to cross the Russian frontier in disguise and under a false name.

Document Factory.
For years Druzhelovsky ran a regular factory in Berlin, from which he issued a stream of spurious "Red Letters" which were eagerly bought up by the gullible agents of gullible documents.

Caused Death.
He is known to have been the manufacturer of the documents on which the Bulgarian government relied to "prove" that the Sofia Cathedral outrage was organized by the Third International. A number of Bulgarian Communists and agrarians went to their deaths on account of this forged evidence.

Fooled British.
He is suspected to have had a hand in the production of those other documents which were bought in Germany by the British secret service and made the occasion for a solemn note of protest to the Soviet government. The crushing exposure of these as clumsy fakes made the foreign office the laughing-stock of Europe at the time.

"Proving" an Accident.
It is not impossible that he or his accomplices, Goumansky, Gavriloff and Yakubovitch, had a hand in the Zinoviev letter itself.

Last year he succeeded in planting on the Polish embassy in Berlin documents "proving" that a disastrous railway accident in the Danzig corridor was the work of Communist plotters. But suspicions were aroused. The German police was informed Druzhelovsky's house was raided.

In it was found the whole apparatus he had used—false dies, imitation letterheads, rubber stamps, and the rest of it.

Documents For Sale.
There were documents ready for the market, documents half prepared, documents still in draft, documents adapted for sale in the Balkans, in England, in America.

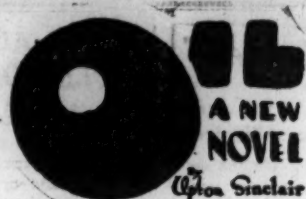
Druzhelovsky was not brought to trial: the Berlin police president decided that there was nothing illegal in what he had done; and after a month in prison he was released, presumably to continue his activities.

Object in Russia Unknown.
With what object, and in whose service, he was attempting to slip over the frontier into Russia are matters on which his trial may throw some light.

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WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, is unsuccessful in signing a lease with property holders at Beach City, Cal., because of intrigues of other operators and quarrels among the holders. While he is at Beach City, Bunney, his thirteen-year-old son, meets Paul Watkins, slightly older. Paul has run away from home. His father is a poor rancher in the San Elido Valley who is a "Holy Roller." Paul goes away to make his living on the road and Bunney goes about learning the oil business from his Dad who is bringing in a well at Prospect Hill. Dad was working hard and Bunney suggests a quail hunting trip to the San Elido Valley. Dad agrees and shortly they arrive at the Watkins ranch and pitch their camp. In hunting for quail they find oil oozing out of the ground and Dad wheedles the sale of the ranch out of old Watkins and also arranges to secretly purchase adjacent lands. Paul's little sister, Ruth, and Bunney become friends. Bunney starts to high school at Beach City. With plenty of money and social standing he enters into the life of the school. His Dad warns him of dangers, tobacco, drink and women—a little bashfully on the latter. He falls in love with another student, Rose Taintor. In the meantime Dad's oil business grows rapidly. The World War begins and Dad, along with other capitalists, benefits by selling oil to both belligerents. Christmas holidays come and Dad and Bunney go quail hunting on their new preserve. Bunney meets Ruth again. Ruth tells him that Paul sent her a book that spoke against the bible and that her Dad thought her reading it and whaled her.

VI

Three months passed, and Dad brought in the Ross-Armistage No. 1, and made another big success, and proved up a lot of new territory, and was hailed again as a benefactor to the Prospect Hill field. But once more the doctor said he was overworking; and it was time for the Easter holidays, and Bunney studied the maps, and brought Dad a proposition—the Blue Mountains were only ten miles from Paradise, and there was no end of trout fishing there, so why not make their headquarters at the Rascum ranch, and get some trout? Dad smiled; Bunney couldn't keep away from Paradise! To which Bunney answered that Paradise was his discovery; and besides, he wanted to see how Ruth was getting along, and to hear about Paul, and about Eli and his Third Revelation.

Right on top of that came a letter from Mr. Hardacre, the agent, telling how the elder Mr. Bandy had gone out into a field and been attacked by a bull and was badly crippled; Mr. Hardacre didn't believe that young Bandy wanted to work the ranch, but move to the city, so it might be possible to buy the place, if Mr. Ross still wanted it. Bunney was all on pins and needles at that, but Dad told him to keep his shirt on, that young gophers were a lot easier to catch than old ones; and he wrote Mr. Hardacre he wasn't specially keen for the land, but he would take it at the same price as the rest; he was coming up fishing in a few days, and would see about it.

So then Dad wrote a letter to Mr. Watkins, asking him to be so good as to have one of the children go and clean the house at the Rascum ranch and get it ready for them. And Dad told Bunney to go with Aunt Emma to a furniture store in Beach City, and get a little stuff, including crockery and kitchen things, and have them put it on a truck and run it out to Paradise; Bunney had better put in some canned food, too, everything they'd need, so the place could be ready when they got there. You can imagine what fun Bunney had with that commission; in his thoughts he was fitting out this house, not merely for Dad and him to camp in, but for Paul and Ruth to settle down and make a home.

When you happen to be the son of a successful oil operator, you can make your dreams come true. Dad and Bunney motored out, arriving just at sundown, and went directly to the Rascum place, and there, standing on the front porch, with the bougainvillea vine now in full blossom, making a glorious purple arch above her head, was Ruth; and alongside her was a man—at a distance Bunney thought it was old Mr. Watkins, but then he saw it was a young man, and Bunney's heart went up into his mouth. He looked at this big, powerful figure, clad in a blue shirt and khaki trousers held up by suspenders, and with a mop of yellowish tousled hair. Could it be—yes, Bunney could never mistake that sombre face, with prominent big nose and mouth drawn down at the corners; he whispered, excitedly, "It's Paul!"

And so it was. The pair came forward, and Ruth introduced her brother to Dad, and Paul said, "Good evening, sir," and waited to be sure that Dad wished to shake hands with him. Then Paul shook hands with Bunney—and it was a strange sensation to the latter, who had lost all at once the Paul he had been dreaming the boy who might have been a good chum—and had got instead this grown man, who seemed ten years older than himself, and forever out of his reach.

"Did the furniture come?" asked Dad; and Ruth answered that it had, and everything was in order, they'd have had supper ready, if they'd been sure that Mr. Ross would arrive; they'd get it ready right off. Meantime Paul was helping Bunney carry in the bags, and oh, gee—there was the loveliest little bungalow you ever laid eyes on, everything spick and span, even to a pink paper shade over the lamp, and flowers on the center table. Evidently Ruth had put her heart into that job. She asked Dad very shyly what he'd like for supper, and Dad said everything in the place, and very soon the bacon was sizzling in the pan and making a nice friendly smell; and Paul, having emptied the car, stood waiting, and Bunney started in right away to find out all about him, and how he came to be here.

Paul explained that he had turned up yesterday, having come to see Ruth. He had had things out with his father this time; being nineteen now, he thought he was old enough to be allowed to take care of himself. Bunney asked if his father had "whaled" him, and Paul smiled and said his father wasn't in condition to whale anybody, he was getting worse with rheumatism. He was as bitter and implacable as ever, but told Paul to go his own way to hell, and his father would pray for him. Bunney noticed right away that Paul no longer referred to his father as "Pap," and that he no longer murdered the English language like the rest of the Watkins family; he talked like an educated man, as indeed he was.

Well, they had supper. Paul and Ruth expected to wait on the table, but Dad made them sit down, and they had a little party, the four of them, and it was great fun. Bunney bombarded Paul with questions about himself and his life; and incidentally told Paul how he had hunted for him that night at Mrs. Groarty's, and why had he ran away? They talked about Paul's aunt, and the tragedy of her lease and of the worthless "unk" she had bought. Paul had learned from Ruth how Bunney had sent money to her, and Paul expressed his gratitude, and said he would pay it back; he still had that stubborn pride—he would never ask a favor, and he never thrust himself forward, but held back until he was called upon.

He told how he had lived, and how the old lawyer, his benefactor, had died just recently, and had left him a part of his library, all but the law books. It was a most wonderful treasure, a lot of scientific books, and the best old English literature. For nearly three years Paul had had the use of this library, and that had been his life, he had seldom missed an evening reading until after midnight; also he had studied a lot during the day, for he had really had very little work to do, Judge Minter had made a sort of pet of him—having no children of his own, and being stirred by the idea of a boy who wanted to educate himself. The Judge had had an old microscope, and Paul had worked with that, and had made up his mind to a career; he was going to spend a couple more years reading science, and then he would get a job in some laboratory, a janitor's job, if necessary, and work his way up to do microscope work.

(To be continued)

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Now It Can Be Said

But for a long editorial in the *Chicago Tribune* of July 30, we might have overlooked the fact that last Thursday was the twelfth anniversary of the world war. The 29th of July is famous because the first shot in colossal struggle was fired on that day, according to war historians.

The *Tribune* waxes eloquent and speaks frankly about the efforts made by the rival belligerents to line up the United States on one side or the other. But in those days the *Tribune* did not speak so frankly. Certainly, not after Wilson, who was elected to "keep us out of war," conspired successfully to get us into the war. Thousands of American workers paid the price for their frankness and honesty with jail terms, while the *Tribune*, that can now afford

to be cynical, ranted and raved like a mad cur and recommended the firing squad for those who would doubt the sincerity or cast reflection on the purity of motive of our "associates" in the great butchery.

But listen to this hypocritical sheet editorialize on the hokum that the American people were subjected to by the propagandists of the warring powers:
"Some of the promotion was skillful and some was clumsy. The most adroit was the British. The most blundering was the German... Absurdities took on the stamp of verity. We even accepted Russia of the czars as 'one of the great liberal powers of Europe,' a champion of the cause of democracy."

This will be read with relish by the conservative German readers of the *Tribune*. They will say "Hoch!" and give three cheers for the *Tribune*, the same paper that joined the anvil chorus of "Hunkillers" from 1917 to a safe period after the armistice.

The masses have short memories, fortunately for the ruling classes. They allow Mooney, Billings, the I. W. W. prisoners, Sacco, Vanzetti and scores of other workers to rot in jail while the grafters and corruptionists who incarcerated them are quarreling over the loot from the public like hungry cannibals fighting over the carcass of a fat bishop.

They are prone to forget what the world war was about, who brought it on, who did the fighting, and who were the gainers. Perhaps they do not even think of the thousands of crippled "heroes" who are doomed to a life of torture and loneliness in the federal hospitals throughout the country. Perhaps they do not ask themselves why the Kaiser, "the Beast of Berlin," is now living comfortably in Holland while the masses of German workers they were sent over to save are sweating like galley slaves in German factories in order to turn millions of dollars into the coffers of Pierpont Morgan who

did not go any nearer to the firing line than the Kaiser, Woodrow Wilson or King George.

The best we can do is to keep on reminding them of those unpleasant things. We will keep on doing that even when the *Tribune* and the other venal capitalist sheets are lying like gentlemen, when the bugle calls for the next war, to save democracy, civilization or virtue, burst upon our ears.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

They Know Him Not

The *Milwaukee Leader* is as angry as an unrecognized poet with a clean neck, because the republican politicians of Wisconsin have stolen their Jesus from them. This particular Jesus is LaFollette, the late. The worst of it, says the *Leader*, is that those who claim him so falsely are not worthy of him.

The *Leader* is a socialist paper. Like most socialist papers, it has forsaken socialism and when it is not weeping by the political Jordan, or boosting Wisconsin, it amuses itself by poking fun at the class struggle and making war on revolution or any other word in the dictionary that smacks of a break with capitalism.

When LaFollette hove in sight as the new Messiah of the small business men, and the declaration of independence, the *Leader*, which is Victor Berger, promptly hailed him and hopped up behind him on his wagon and kissed good-bye to the red flag. But alas! "Bob" died, and his son knoweth not his old man's ideals or at least cherisheth them not. Which leaves the socialist party of Wisconsin in the position of a Magdalen without a carpenter to anoint her feet.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAILY WORKER!

MUSCLE SHOALS LAND BOOM IS NIPPED IN BUD

Business Bureau Hits Real Estate Sharks

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, July 30. — In a bulletin issued by the Better Business Bureau it is pointed out that the colorful pictures of high-powered real estate salesmen of a coming metropolis near the Muscle Shoals power site is based on their desire to gather in the savings of workers, domestics, and school teachers and not on reality. The report points out that instead of the 18,000 to 20,000 men that the salesmen declare will be employed at the two nitrate plants there will be but 2,000. More than one-half of the workers will be unskilled. The report further points out that these workers will be housed in cheap shacks and that attempts will be made to get Negro unskilled labor. The Wilson dam, when all 18 units are functioning, will only employ several hundred men.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

THE UNITED FRONT--WHY THE COMMUNISTS ARE FOR IT

Letters Exchanged Between the California District Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party and the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party—The Differences in Principles Between the Workers (Communist) Party and Socialist Party

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following letter from the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of California to the District Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, in reply to a call to the Socialist Party to join in placing a United Labor Ticket in the field, together with the reply of the

Workers (Communist) Party should be carefully studied by every worker interested in the respective position of the two parties. The reply of the Workers (Communist) Party draws sharply the difference in principle between the Workers (Communist) Party and the Socialist Party.

The Letter from the Socialists

To the Members and the Executive Committee of District 13 of the Workers (Communist) Party,

Greeting:
The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of California acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Emanuel Levin as Organizer of your District organization and of a letter apparently sent to our party locale by The Workers (Communist) District Committee proposing that we "issue jointly a call to all labor unions and workers' fraternal organizations for the purpose of placing into the field a united labor ticket."

Such a "united labor ticket" could be placed upon the ballot in only three ways: as "independent" candidates, as candidates of a new party, or as candidates of the Socialist Party.

First, as "independent" candidates it would require the signatures of over 13,000 registered voters to place each nomination on the ballot, it would give the "United Labor Party" no right to any designation on the ballot but "independent"; and it would secure no future right to a place on the ballot. The Socialist Party could not legally have "independent" candidates on its ballot so it would lose its present political rights by not having the necessary candidate to poll the 3 per cent of the gubernatorial vote required to retain its standing as an officially recognized political party. Such a course would only result in depriving the working class of any political party with a right to place on the official ballot. We cannot consent to such action.

The second possible way of nominating a United Labor ticket as candidates of a new political party would require a petition of over 40,000 voters registered as affiliated with the new party. This petition would have to be filed with the Secretary of State by June 12th. Since your letter was dated June 26th it is manifestly impossible to file as a new party. We must therefore reject the second possible course of action as impossible at this late date.

The third course is for the United Labor ticket to be named upon the official Socialist ballot at the primary election. A State conference of the Socialist Party held last February chose Upton Sinclair as our candidate for Governor and Lena Morrow Lewis as our candidate for Lieutenant Governor. It also requested Walter Thomas Mills to run for United States Senator. We are already circulating petitions to place these names on the primary ballot. We enclose our state platform, which covers most of the "immediate demands" or palliative measures suggested by your letter. We have no power at this time to withdraw nominations made by the State conference. Neither is there any time to hold a referendum of the party membership, as nominating petitions must be filed by July 22nd.

The most we can do at this time, therefore, is to consider accepting nominations for those offices for which we have thus far made no nominations. Persons so nominated would have to register before July 22nd as affiliated with the Socialist Party.

So much for the purely technical side of a united labor ticket. Other points are raised by political and tactical considerations.

The leaders of the present Workers

(Communist) Party broke away from the Socialist Party in 1919, alleging that the Socialist Party was "reactionary" and "not revolutionary" because it refused to accept the "left wing" program. The "left wing" program sought to commit the Socialist Party to "armed mass action to overthrow the bourgeois state." We can not now accept as a candidate any one who is pledged by party affiliation or personal conviction to the advocacy of armed revolution and dictatorship while the ballot remains open to every citizen.

The Left Wing or Communist program demanded that the Socialist Party reverse its attitude of friendliness to organized labor and that it attempt to destroy the American Federation of Labor.

We are heartily in favor of a more radical and partisan political policy by the American Federation of Labor, but we cannot accept as a candidate any one who seeks to disrupt it.

The Left Wing or Communist program objected to the tendency in the Socialist Party to foster a labor party and promote a campaign for the immediate relief of the victims of capitalism. In this regard, however, we note that the Workers (Communist) Party has reversed their former attitude and now proposes a labor party based on "immediate demands." We regard the extreme opportunism of the Workers (Communist) Party as unwise and tending to smother and obscure the revolutionary results aimed at by the Socialist Party, but we are willing to discuss and negotiate with you on this point.

In the past the Workers (Communist) Party has accused the officers and members of the Socialist Party of being "tools and lackeys of the capitalist class." Your proposal of unity with the Socialist Party would imply that the Workers (Communist) Party is now convinced that such accusations were not well founded. We do not feel, however, that charges of so serious a character can be merely forgotten. They were intended to destroy our organization by undermining its reputation with the working people. We believe you should issue some statement, consonant with your expressed desire now to co-operate with us, which would acknowledge the sincere devotion to labor and the great services rendered by the Socialist Party, its members and its official representatives.

One final point, we are uninformed as to the jurisdiction of District 13 Workers (Communist) Party. We should like assurance first, that it includes all of California; second, that it has authority from your national organization to take the step contemplated; third, that your district organization have the requisite authority so that the Executive of the Communist International will not compel repudiation of your action in the midst of the campaign.

We await your agreement to the foregoing.

Respectfully,
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY OF CALIFORNIA.
CAMERON H. KING, State Chairman.
LENA MORROW LEWIS, State Secretary.

The Reply of the Communists

Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1926.
State Executive Committee, Socialist Party of California.

Dear Comrades: The District Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has considered your reply to its letter urging the Socialist Party to join with the Workers (Communist) Party in calling a conference of delegates from trade unions, workers' political parties, co-operatives and workers' fraternal and benefit organizations, to take action on the question of placing a united labor ticket in the field in the state and congressional elections.

We must make clear at the beginning the nature of our proposal to you. We did not propose unity between the Socialist Party and the Workers (Communist) Party. We did not propose that the Socialist Party and the Workers (Communist) Party agree to support a common slate of candidates in the elections. Our proposal was that the Socialist Party and the Workers (Communist) Party join in the calling of a conference of delegates from the trade unions, from the workers' political parties, including the Socialist Party and the Workers (Communist) Party and any other political organizations claiming to fight for the interests of the workers and the farmers and from co-operatives and workers' fraternal and benefit organizations.

We proposed further that such a united front conference place candidates on the ballot and conduct a campaign on the basis of a fight for certain immediate interests of the workers and farmers. Our proposals for such a platform were:

- (1) The repeal of the State Criminal Syndicalist Law.
- (2) Fight against the injunctions in labor disputes.
- (3) Fight against anti-picketing laws.
- (4) Against military training in the schools.
- (5) Program of relief for the farmers.
- (6) Against the adoption of the water power resources of the State and their exploitation for profit by the capitalist interests.
- (7) Struggle for improvement of the working conditions of the badly exploited Mexicans and Negro workers and the lumber workers of the State.

The organizations participating in the united front conference would be pledged to this program or to such extension of the program as the conference agreed upon, leaving each organization free at the same time individually to carry on agitation and propaganda for such measures and principles in addition thereto as each organization supports.

We did not ask the Socialist Party to bind itself to give up its program nor could we agree that the Workers (Communist) Party bind itself not to carry on a campaign for its principles and programs. Our proposal is for a united front of all workers' organizations, ready to fight for a certain definite program of immediate measures representing the workers' interests. We believe that all workers' organizations can unite on the basis of such a program as outlined above and present a united front to the capitalist parties and the capitalist interests.

Our proposal of a united front between the Workers (Communist) Party, the Socialist Party and other labor organizations does not in the least presuppose that there are no serious political differences between these organizations. But irrespective of such differences there are points of contact. We all profess to be fighting for the interests of the workers. No matter how much we disagree

about character and nature of the proletarian revolution we do agree that the Criminal Syndicalist law is a menace to the workers; that injunctions and anti-picketing laws are capitalist weapons in the hands of the State power against organized labor; that military training of the working class youth is nothing but a preparation to use the sons of the workers in uniforms against their fathers in overalls when the latter dare to revolt against unbearable conditions in mines, mills, factories or on the land. We proposed the united front not to forget differences but to unite the forces of Labor on questions where no differences exist, thus increasing the fighting strength of Labor and the chances for victory.

With this clarification of our proposal, which your reply makes necessary, we can consider the objections which you raise to the holding of a united front conference.

Your first objection is based upon the special interests of the Socialist Party. You fear that the Socialist Party will lose its legal standing as a political party by joining in such a united front conference. We do not believe that the interests of the Socialist Party should be placed above uniting all of labor's forces in a united front campaign in the interests of the workers and farmers of the state.

However, since this point is of such great importance to you, we point out that this question could easily be solved by the Socialist Party leaving on its state tickets one of the minor candidates for state office and thru the vote polled for such a candidate it would preserve its legal standing, while at the same time it could join in the united front conference and support a united labor ticket nominated by such a conference for the remaining state offices and congressional candidates throughout the state. The candidates of the united labor conference could be placed on the ballot as independent candidates but the campaign would be carried for these candidates as the united labor ticket.

Petitions for independent candidates would be circulated according to the law from August 29, to September 23. As to your objection to the placing of the labor party on the ballot at this time, we did not raise this issue.

While necessarily we could not pledge the united conference to such action, as the decision would have to be made not by the Workers (Communist) Party or the Socialist Party, but by all the delegates in the conference, at the same time we point out that the technical objections you raise could be met thru the procedure outlined above.

The other objections raised in your letter are of a more serious nature. We have already pointed out, in the opening of this letter, that our proposal does not require of the Socialist Party that it sacrifice any program which it stands for. All we ask of the Socialist Party is that it unite with other organizations in support of a certain definite program. We must declare just as emphatically, as we concede the right of the Socialist Party to maintain its identity and program, we also will insist upon the right of the Workers (Communist) Party to maintain its identity and program while joining in the united front struggle for the immediate interests of the workers.

Since you have raised the issue of the principles of the Workers (Communist) Party we are compelled to answer upon these points and to state clearly the principles which the Workers (Communist) Party supports as against the distortions contained in your letter.

THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION

The greater part of the members of the Socialist Party split away from it and joined the Communist Party in 1919, because the Socialist Party refused to learn the historical lessons taught by the workers' revolution in Russia. The Socialist Party still maintains and propagates the idea that Socialism will be achieved thru step by step legislation bringing about municipal ownership and nationalization of industry while the capitalist system continues and while the capitalist class and its state bureaucracy remains in control of the government. In other words, the Socialist Party believes that it can "reform" capitalism out of existence.

The left wing of the Socialist Party in 1919 contended and the Workers (Communist) Party today maintains that this reformism is an illusion imposed upon the workers by false leadership. The Workers (Communist) Party declares that in order to abolish capitalism, and to establish Socialism, the workers must first achieve control of the governmental power as was done in Russia, and must then use the governmental power to suppress the capitalist class and to abolish the capitalist system and build a Socialist economic system in its place.

As to the method thru which the workers will achieve control of the governmental power and establish a workers' and farmers' government, that is, a dictatorship of the proletariat, all history shows that a ruling, privileged class has never given up its power without resorting to force to maintain its privileged position. That was true in Russia, it was true in Hungary, the struggles in Germany have shown it to be true and the recent developments in connection with the General Strike in Great Britain show that it is true there.

Do you believe that, in the light of American history, the Civil War, a class struggle which resulted in the use of armed force, and in the light of the repeated use of armed forces against the workers even in strikes, as in West Virginia, that the development of the class struggle between the workers and capitalists will take another course here? The whole history of the American capitalist class shows that it will as quickly resort to force to maintain its privileged position as the capitalist class of any other country.

The Workers (Communist) Party therefore makes it clear to the working class that the final form of the class struggle thru which the workers will set up the proletarian dictatorship will be an open revolutionary struggle against the capitalist class and the capitalist government.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Neither the left wing, the Communist Party or the Workers (Communist) Party at any time proposed the destruction of the American Federation of Labor, but on the contrary the program of the Workers (Communist) Party declares emphatically for the organization of the workers into the labor unions, for the entry of these unions into the American Federation of Labor.

However, the Workers (Communist) Party is not satisfied that the American Federation of Labor maintain its present policy of organizing the workers into craft unions, but urges that the existing craft unions be amalgamated into powerful industrial unions so as to strengthen the workers in their struggle against the capitalist employers. It urges further that the American Federation of Labor drop its policy of supporting candidates of the republican and democratic tickets and aid in the formation of a labor party, and further urges that the American Federation of Labor carry on a militant class struggle in the interests of the workers and for the

organization of the unorganized workers in place of its present policies which are class collaboration and neglect of the unorganized workers.

These policies stand for a stronger, more powerful organized labor movement and not for the destruction of the American Federation of Labor. We ask whether the Socialist Party is opposed to these proposals?

"IMMEDIATE DEMANDS"

We have made clear thru discussing the question of the differences in program of the Socialist Party and the Workers (Communist) Party why we are opposed to certain forms of immediate demands. The left wing of the Socialist Party opposed these demands in 1919 and the Workers (Communist) Party opposes them today. The Workers (Communist) Party does not and will not support immediate demands which create the illusion in the minds of the workers that Socialism can be established thru step by step legislation. Opposition to immediate demands which create the illusion that capitalism can be reformed into Socialism is something different from support of the struggle of the workers for their immediate interests and for measures which weaken the power of the capitalists and strengthen the workers.

The fight against the Criminal Syndicalist law, the fight against injunctions, anti-picketing laws, the fight for better wages and working conditions for the Mexican and Negro workers and the lumber workers of the state are not partial demands which look to the reforming of capitalism into Socialism. These are measures in the immediate interest of the workers which the workers endeavor to wrest from the capitalist class and the capitalist government. It is to organize the power of the workers and farmers in support of these demands that we are proposing a united front conference. We declare further that it is in the process of the struggle for such immediate interests that the workers will learn the nature of the class struggle and the need of revolutionary action against the capitalist class and the capitalist government.

SOCIALIST BETRAYALS

You also raise the issue of the role which the Socialists have played in the class struggle and the characterization of this role by the Communists. We ask of you in reply: do you defend the role of Scheideman and Noske in the German Revolutionary struggles? They are Socialists, members of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany,—yet they shot down the

workers who were endeavoring to establish a workers' government and to abolish capitalism. Your Party is now affiliated with the Second International—the International of Scheideman and Noske. The threat of the MacDonald government in Great Britain to use the Lloyd George government emergency act against the workers, the recent vote of the Socialists to give the king of Belgium dictatorial powers, are actions of a similar character. These are but a few of a large number of examples which go to prove that in a period of revolutionary struggle the Socialist leaders have aligned themselves on the side of the capitalist class. We did not raise this question in proposing the united front conference to you but since you have raised it we must openly declare the facts. If it is your contention that the Socialist Party in California is in earnest in the struggle against the capitalist class, then you should endeavor to show this to the workers of California by joining in a united front struggle in the interests of the workers of the state.

We do not know why you raise the question of the authority of the district committee of the Workers (Communist) Party to speak on the question of the united front conference. We can only answer that in proposing such a united front conference to fight for the workers and farmers' interests we are following the policy not only of the Workers (Communist) Party in the United States but the policy of the Communist International which advocates a united front of all workers against the capitalists.

It may be that your raise this question because your national convention has rejected such a united front. If this is the reason we trust you will have the courage, if you finally are earnest in the desire to fight for the workers' interests, to join in such a united front in spite of the action of your national convention.

In conclusion we urge that you appoint a committee to meet with a committee of the Workers (Communist) Party who will jointly make the call for the United Front conference. We request that the State Executive Committee rely to this communication within ten days.

District Executive Committee
District No. 13,
Workers (Communist) Party

Five dollars will renew your sub for a year, if you send it in before August 15.

Dye Workers Continue Energetic Fight



Strike pickets organizing their forces at headquarters for a drive on the plant of the American Dye Works at Los Angeles, Calif.